

Males : T. L. 335, 330, 330, 330\*, 330\*, —, 330, 327 ;  
W. 117, 118, 114, 115\*, 115\*, 114, 114, 115.

Females : T. L. 335, 310 ; W. 116, 114.

The two immature birds, though of full size, are brownish-black in colour with the green metallic sheen present on back, wings, and tail, but much lacking in intensity.

The favourite resting-places seemed to be the tops of high bamboos.

XII.—*Some Additions and Corrections to the B. O. U. List of British Birds.* By the Committee appointed to draw up the List. †

At the General Meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union, held on March 14 last, the following resolution proposed by the Committee was passed unanimously :—

That the Sub-Committee who edited the new edition of the B. O. U. List of British Birds be re-appointed, with power to add to their number, to make the necessary additions and corrections that from time to time may become necessary to the list and to publish them in 'The Ibis'.

Since the date of the publication of the second edition of the B. O. U. List of British Birds, a certain number of species have been added to the British List.

There are also some corrections in nomenclature which require to be made. Most of these have been pointed out to us by kindly critics, and we are glad to record them here.

We have not attempted to deal with other criticisms of general method or of minor errors in this place, but have only made such corrections as were obviously necessary.

It is gratifying to the Committee to observe that the Authors of the 'Hand-List of British Birds' have recently

\* Immature birds.

† Separate copies of this paper for binding in with the B. O. U. List can be obtained from Messrs. Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, post free for sixpence.

resolved to rehabilitate the genera *Hirundo* and *Podiceps* to their old places as the correct generic names for the Swallow and the Grebes respectively, thus bringing the nomenclature of these well-known birds into agreement with that in the B. O. U. List.

The following additions and alterations will have to be made in the B. O. U. List.

p. 38. Add :—

*Calandrella brachydactyla longipennis.*

Eastern Short-toed Lark.

*Alauda longipennis* Eversmann, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, xxi. 1848, p. 219: Songarei (*i. e.* Western Mongolia).

Mr. Eagle Clarke (Scottish Nat. 1915, pp. 100-1) has had sent to him a Short-toed Lark, which proves to be an example of this race. It was obtained at Fair Isle on 11 November, 1907. It must, therefore, be added to the British List.

This form of the Short-toed Lark takes the place of the typical race in Central Asia from Transcaspia to Tibet and winters in India.

p. 39. Transfer from p. 326 :—

*Melanocorypha calandra.* Calandra Lark.

Mr. J. B. Nichols (Brit. Birds, x. 1917, p. 254) states that two examples of this species were shot near St. Leonards, Sussex, on 16 & 17 May, 1916, out of a small party of five, and that the birds were examined in the flesh by Mr. Ruskin Butterfield. The species must, therefore, be transferred from the hypothetical to the regular list of British Birds.

p. 41. For *Motacilla boarula* read

*Motacilla cinerea.*

*Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall, Orn. Brit. 1771, p. 2.

It now seems clear that Scopoli's name *M. boarula* applies not to the Grey but to the Blue-headed Wagtail (*Motacilla*

*flava* Linn.) or one of its forms. The oldest name for the Grey Wagtail seems, therefore, to be Tunstall's *M. cinerea*, founded on the "Grey Water Wagtail" of Pennant's 'British Zoology,' folio ed., 1766, p. 105 (*cf.* Brit. Birds, ix. 1915, p. 3).

p. 59. Insert:—

***Parus cristatus mitratus.***

*Parus mitratus* Brehm, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 467: Germany.

*Parus cristatus mitratus* Witherby, British Birds, v. 1911, p. 110.

The Crested Tit killed at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, previous to 1840 (Kelsall & Munn, B. of Hants, p. 40) is stated by Mr. Witherby, who has examined the specimen, to be identical with this subspecies, which breeds in Central Europe south to the Pyrenees and Alps.

p. 65. Add:—

***Sylvia rueppelli.* Rüppell's Warbler.**

*Sylvia ruppeli* Temminck, Pl. Col. iii. pl. 245, fig. 1, 1823: Kandia (but more probably from the Red Sea or Egypt, *cf.* Cretzschmar, Atlas, p. 29).

Found breeding in Greece and Asia Minor, and wintering in north-east Africa. Two examples of this species are stated to have been obtained at Baldslow, near Hastings, Sussex, 5 May, 1914 (Ford-Lindsay, Brit. Birds, viii. 1914, p. 93).

p. 74. For *Acrocephalus streperus* read

***Acrocephalus scirpaceus.***

*Turdus scirpaceus* Hermann, Observ. Zool. 1804, p. 202: Alsace.

The necessity for this change was pointed out by Dr. Hartert (Brit. Birds, xi. 1917, p. 2), as Hermann's name is undoubtedly valid and has thirteen years' priority over that of

Vieillot. The change is much to be regretted, but must, we fear, be accepted.

p. 76. Add :—

*Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis.*

Eastern Great Reed-Warbler.

*Salicaria turdina orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel, Fauna Japon., Aves, 1847, p. 50, pl. xx v: Japan, Borneo, &c.

Mr. J. B. Nichols (British Birds, x. 1917, p. 254) records the occurrence of this form of the Great Reed-Warbler. A male example was picked up dead in West St. Leonards, 24 August, 1916, and has since been mounted. It was examined by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, Dr. Hartert, and Mr. Witherby, who all agree with the identification. This form of the Great Reed-Warbler breeds in eastern Siberia and northern China, and winters in the Andamans, the Malay Peninsula, Malay Archipelago, and Celebes.

p. 78. Add :—

*Luscinola melanopogon.* Moustached Warbler.

*Sylvia melanopogon* Temminck, Pl. Col. iii. pl. 245, fig. 2, 1823 : near Rome.

An example of this species, killed near St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, on 12 April, 1915, is recorded by Mr. H. W. Ford-Lindsay (British Birds, ix. 1916, p. 197).

This Warbler's usual range extends through southern Europe from Spain to Hungary, and it is also found in Egypt.

p. 78. Add :—

*Hypolais pallida.* Olivaceous Warbler.

*Curruca pallida* Ehrenberg in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, Symb. Phys. fol. bb, 1833 : Egypt and Nubia.

Mr. Thomas Parkin (British Birds, ix. 1916, p. 198) states that a male example of this species, killed near

Hastings on 20 May, 1915, was brought to him in the flesh by Mr. G. Bristow.

This Warbler breeds in south-east Europe, Egypt, and Central Asia from Dalmatia to Turkestan; it winters in east and north-east Africa, southern Arabia, and perhaps in Baluchistan.

p. 84. For *Phylloscopus superciliosus* read

*Phylloscopus humei præmium.*

*Reguloides humei præmium* Mathews & Iredale, Austral. Av. Rec. iii. 1915, p. 44: Russia.

In the 'Austral Avian Record,' vol. iii. 1915, p. 44, Messrs. Mathews & Iredale pointed out that *Motacilla superciliosa* Gmelin, 1789, was pre-occupied by the use of the same name by Boddaert in 1783 (Tabl. Planch. Enlum. p. 43 for pl. 686) for an American Warbler now known as *Dendroica dominica*, and proposed for Gmelin's species the name given above.

p. 88. For *Turdus fuscatus* read

*Turdus eunomus.*

*Turdus eunomus* Temminck, Pl. Col. ii. pl. 514, 1831: Japan.

Mr. Iredale has pointed out (British Birds, xi. 1917, p. 3) that *Turdus fuscatus* Pallas, 1827, is invalidated by *Turdus fuscatus* Vieillot (Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept. ii. pl. 57 bis, 1808: Porto Rico and S. Domingo) for a Mocking Thrush now known as *Cichlherminia fuscata*, and that the next oldest available name as given above must be used for the Dusky Thrush.

p. 104. Add:—

*Enanthe leucura syenitica.*

North African Black Wheatear.

*Saxicola syenitica* Heuglin, Journ. Ornith. 1869, p. 155: Egypt.

A male of the Black Wheatear taken by Mr. Bristow on

7 June, 1915, at Pevensey Sluice, Sussex, was examined by Mr. Witherby and identified by him as an example of the North African form of the species (British Birds, ix. 1916, p. 200).

The usual range of this form of the Black Wheatear is in North Africa from Morocco to Egypt.

p. 110. For *Muscicapa collaris* read

***Muscicapa albicollis*.**

*Muscicapa albicollis* Temminck, Man. d'Orn. 1815, p. 100 : Germany.

*Muscicapa collaris* Bechstein, 1794, is invalidated by *Muscicapa collaris* Latham (Index Orn. 1790, p. 471) which refers to an African bird now known as *Platystira cyanea* ; the next available name appears to be the one given above.

p. 142. For *Aquila fusca* read

***Aquila clanga*.**

*Aquila clanga* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. i. 1827, p. 351 : Russia.

*Aquila fusca* Brehm, 1823, is pre-occupied by *Aquila fusca* Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat. i. 1804, p. 344, used for a bird which appears to be the Golden Eagle in immature plumage (cf. Iredale, Ibis, 1915, p. 388). The name of the Spotted Eagle should, therefore, be *Aquila clanga* Pall., as formerly pointed out by Blanford (Ibis, 1894, p. 286).

p. 162.

The American Brent Goose appears to be merely a colour variation of the European form : both dark- and light-breasted Brents nest together. In any case the name *glaucogaster* cannot be used for the American form, as the bird so called by Brehm was a dark-breasted European individual. The type is not in the Tring Museum and has been lost sight of, but Brehm's description is quite clear.

p. 178. For Genus *Glaucion* read

Genus **GLAUCIONETTA** Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. viii. Sept. 14, 1885, p. 409. Type by original designation, *G. clangula* (Linn.).

The generic term *Glaucion* Kaup, 1829, is invalidated by *Glaucion* Oken, Lehrb. der Natur. iii. pt. 1, 1815, p. ix, used for a mollusc.

For the exact date of publication of this generic name the authors are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Charles W. Richmond of Washington. The date of the publication of *Charitonetta* Stejneger, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. No. 29, p. 163, type *Anas albeola* Linn., is December 16, 1885. If, therefore, the Golden-eyed and the Buffel-headed Ducks are considered congeneric, *Glaucionetta* must stand for them both as the oldest generic name.

p. 232. Add:—

*Totanus incanus brevipes*. Grey-rumped Sandpiper.

*Totanus brevipes* Vieillot, N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 1816, p. 410: probably Timor.

Two examples, male and female, of this Sandpiper were shot at Rye Harbour on 23 & 27 September, 1914, and are recorded by Mr. H. W. Ford-Lindsay (British Birds, ix. 1916, pp. 205, 208).

This bird probably breeds in eastern Siberia and Kamchatka, and ranges south in winter as far as New Guinea and Australia.

p. 244. Add:—

*Ægialitis semipalmata*. The Semi-palmated  
Ringed Plover.

*Charadrius semipalmatus* Bonaparte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, v. 1825, p. 98: Coasts of New Jersey.

In 'British Birds,' x. 1917, p. 254, Mr. Thomas Parkin records the capture of an example of this species on 18 April, 1916, at Rye in Sussex.

This Plover is an American species breeding in Canada from Yukon to the St. Lawrence and winters from the southern United States south to Patagonia. It has been met with in Greenland, Bermuda, and Siberia, but not previously in Europe.

p. 246. For *Ægialitis dubia* read

*Ægialitis dubia curonica.*

. *Charadrius curonicus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 692: Courland, Russia.

Dr. Hartert and Miss Jackson (*Ibis*, 1915, p. 532) distinguish several races of the Little Ringed Plover. That from the Philippines and eastern Asia retains the typical name *Ægialitis dubia*, while the western Palæarctic form becomes *Ægialitis dubia curonica*.

p. 269. For *Sterna fuliginosa* read

*Sterna fuscata.*

*Sterna fuscata* Linnæus, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 228: S. Domingo.

There can be no doubt that the A. O. U. Committee (*Check-List*, 3rd ed. 1910, p. 46) and Mr. Iredale (*Ibis*, 1914, p. 437) are correct in identifying Linnæus' *Sterna fuscata*, founded solely on a young bird described and figured by Brisson, with the Sooty Tern. Linnæus' name should, therefore, be accepted.

p. 280.

*Fratercula arctica.*

Dr. Hartert (*British Birds*, xi. 1917, p. 5) regards the Puffins breeding on the British coasts including the Faroe Islands as a distinct subspecies, under the name *F. a. grabæ* Brehm. Some further correspondence on the matter will be found in '*British Birds*,' xi. pp. 162, 214, and the Committee consider that on the evidence given it is not advisable to recognize the British Puffin as a distinct race.



p. 288. Add:—

*Puffinus kuhli borealis.*

North Atlantic Great Shearwater.

*Puffinus borealis* Cory, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, vi. 1881, p. 84: off coast of Massachusetts.

A Shearwater washed ashore near St. Leonards, Sussex, 14 March, 1914, has been identified by Mr. Witherby with the North Atlantic form of the Great Shearwater (*British Birds*, ix. 1916, pp. 203, 208).

This subspecies is the one recently named *Puffinus kuhli fortunatus* by Mr. Bannerman; it breeds on the Azores, Madeira group, and Canaries, and is found off the north-east coasts of the United States in autumn. It has also occurred on the coasts of Portugal.

p. 289. Add:—

*Puffinus l'herminieri boydi.*

Cape Verde Little Shearwater.

*Puffinus l'herminieri boydi* Mathews, *Birds Australia*, ii. 1912, p. 70: Cape Verde Islands.

Two Little Shearwaters, one picked up at Pevensey, 4 December, 1914, the other caught alive at West St. Leonards on 2 January, 1915, were examined by Mr. Witherby and pronounced to belong to the Cape Verde form of the Little Shearwater (*British Birds*, ix. 1916, pp. 201, 208).

This form, apart from the present record, is only known from the Cape Verde Islands.

p. 323. For *Serinus icterus* read

*Serinus mozambicus.*

*Fringilla mozambica* P. L. S. Müller, *Syst. Nat. Suppl.* 1776, p. 163: Mozambique.

Mr. Iredale informs us that the oldest name for this species is the one quoted above; both it and *Fringilla ictera* Bonn. & Vieill. 1823 are based on the figure in 'Planches Euluminées,' pl. 36. figs. 1 & 2.

p. 329. For *Monticola cyanus* read

***Monticola solitarius.***

*Turdus solitarius* Linnæus, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 170 : Italy (ex Willughby).

The oldest name of the Blue Rock-Thrush is that of the 10th ed. of Linnæus Syst. Nat.; in the 12th ed. it was re-named *Turdus cyanus*.

p. 351. For *Porphyrio porphyrio* read

***Porphyrio madagascariensis.***

*Gallinula madagascariensis* Latham, Index Orn. Suppl. 1801, p. lxxviii : Madagascar.

Dr. Hartert (Nov. Zool. xxiv. 1917, p. 265) has recently shown that there is no justification for using the name *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linn.) for this African species, and that the first available name for it is that of Latham.

XIII.—*A Note on the Structure of the Feather.*

By JOHN S. GLADSTONE, F.Z.S..

(Plates V–VII.)

FOR some time past I have been engaged on the photographic analysis of a feather, and my attention has been concentrated on the glazed portion of the underside of the primaries of certain birds. Chandler (University of California Publications, Zoology, xiii. 1916, pp. 243–446), referring to the subject states:—

“The ventral edges of the rami are produced into horny keels usually with no evident cell structure, known as the ventral ridges. Although in the great majority of birds the ridge forms only a narrow, inconspicuous border for the ramus, in a few birds it is extraordinarily developed as a very thin translucent film, which bends distally and overlaps the following